SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

### Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

SUNDAY, Per Year . DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay able to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street. In the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Assoriation, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Cuinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, trand. The daily and Sunday Sux are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency. 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77. Boulevard des Capucines, must apparently be done by the individual States corner Place de l'Opéra, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Brother Jonathan in Arizona.

The cult of the Hon. JONATHAN statesmanship is worshipped by the true, the beautiful and the good of Oreple of Oklahoma, whose Constitution the her duty as such transcribing clerk." Hon. JIMSWINGER CRUCE now finds so knew that the Arizona Constitution was writing machines: singularly gifted, but we had supposed "Here was a case where they made a request A writer majestically described as "a staff correspondent" sends from Washington to the Indianapolis Star the salicently held and now sincerely repented:

in the United States Senate a speech entitled 'Restoring the Government to the People.' It was a recital of how the people make the laws in Oregon. andcontained a detailed exposition of the workings of the initiative and referendum, the recall and similar reforms that Oregon has been active in

the constitutional convention in Arizona Senator BOURNE sent 1,000,000 copies of his speech into ate. The Chorus replied facetiously: that Territory, so that every man, woman and were set on fire. They declared that if these re forms work so admirably in Oregon they would be fine in Arizona. The Socialists, the women suf- for fear it might retire the gentleman from his Tragists, the Statewide Prohibitionists, the Democrats and other elements all 'fell for' Senator BOURNE's methods of running public affairs, and Sourne proposals into the Constitution. When the test of strength came at Phornix it was found that money in the first instance "it would the coalition controlled forty-one votes in the have supplied the clerk with the typeconstitutional convention and the Republicans had | writer."

only eleven votes. "The coalition proceeded to ride roughshod over the opposition. Strange to relate, it left the Constitution, but it put in nearly everything else, including the initiative and referendum and the recall, and the suffragists and Prohibitionists suffrage and prohibition.

"The Constitution not only includes the initi ative and referendum and recall, but it is made especially objectionable to the judicial instincts of the President of the United States by reason of the fact that it makes the recall apply to Judges as well as to other State officials. In other words. if a Judge renders a decision that is not popular. a method is provided to oust him from the bench and get him out of the way."

Knowing these Bourbon instincts of Mr. TAFT. Brother JONATHAN, Jr., is "keeping up a hot fire from Washington." In a letter to the president of the constitutional convention he gives this dauntless counsel of perfection:

"The people of Arizona had better lose State hood than yield the control of their own State government. Dictation from one man in Washington should be distasteful to the people of Arizona as dictation from London was to the

The one man in Washington is not of course Mr. BOURNE, who is more than in Arizona as well as Oregon. Good for correspondent" who writes this Bourniad for Indianapolis?

## Trying to Save Migratory Birds.

In the House Representative John W. WEEKS of Massachusetts has intro-

shall be unlawful anywhere in the United States he was called "The Apple King of the or in the Territories thereof or in the District of World," but he never took kindly to the Columbia to shoot, trap, snare, capture, injure coronation. He was 82 when he died a or kill any of the following named migratory birds during the period of their northern migration in the spring of the year: Ducks, geese, brant, swans, rail, snipe, pigeons, doves, woodcock, plover or other waterfowl commonly classed and apple orchard in the world. He planted known as game birds, whether herein named or this great orchard and cultivated it to not; also robins, bluebirds, woodpeckers or other its maturity. His holdings were 1,600

of such spring migration shall be pre- "culls," and it required 200 cars to ship sumptive evidence of violation of the the crop to Eastern markets. act. The Weeks bill was referred to the

equally a mystery to us.

In saying this we do not wish to be understood as having no sympathy with the purpose of the Weeks bill. It is notoriously and deplorably the fact that are slaughtered in such great numbers can be stopped by law these favorite extinct. In the town of Tipton, Tenn., pot hunters during the season of migration last spring. In the whole South the season in a country with a prolific soil where subsistence is not difficult must be enormous. The Audubon societies have agitated and agitated without making much impression upon the Southern legislators' sensibilities, although some progress has been made. It is a pity that the song and insectivorous bird section of the Weeks bill cannot become a Federal statute; the other part of it is hardly within the bounds of reason and practicability; but if the song birds are to be saved to the nation it

The Diet of a Stenographer.

The Congressional Record is enriched by this bit of business or pleasure on the Private Calendar (H. R., 26259):

" Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Freasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to PHOEBE CLARK, of Helena, Lewis BOURNE, Jr., whose Parian purity of and Clark county, in the State of Montana, the sum of \$116, for a typewriter and necessary repairs others in the work of eliminating grade thereon, which said typewriter was furnished and used by her as transcribing clerk in the office of gon, has spread over Arizona. In the the United States surveyor general of the State Constitution of that perfect State that is of Montana, exclusively for Government work, to be, the Hon. JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., and which said typewriter, and the repairs thereis to be preserved. Fired by the exam- on were necessary for a proper performance

The Hon. JAMES ROBERT MANN, the conservative, the Arizona Infant Class accomplished Chorus of the House, exhas highly resolved to give Arizona plained the measure and incidentally all the modern improvements. We threw light on the viability of type-

that STUBBS and Foss and BILL WHITE for a typewriter in 1894 for a land office. The Deand all the children of light had worked on the sacred partment; and that to some such happy concordance of genius was due the incorporation into a conwas due the incorporati typewriters in the course of ten years. After ten years service of this typewriter the Government determined to purchase a typewriter. So that ent facts which correct our error, inno- giri comes to the conclusion that if the Government could purchase a typewriter they should " A year or so ago Senator Bourne delivered not only furnish the typewriter, but pay for the

> shows that she is as logical as she is saving. The Hon. CHARLES N. PRAY of Montana reminded Mr. Mann that the bill ebliged to eliminate one grade crossing had been passed with no objection on his (Mr. Mann's) part by the House in the last Congress, and had failed in the Sen-

" Well. I will say to the gentleman that at that time we hoped that he would be reelected to Congress, and appreciating the impossibility of the State of Montana paying this girl. I did not object position here. [Laughter.]"

Mr. HAWLEY of Oregon cited the confession of the Secretary of the Interior that if the Government had had the It was the Government's misfortune "in not having the money to purchase it the first time." Likewise Miss PHOERE's misfortune. aside with a favorable recommendation. Our own interest in this humble bill is were satisfied, because they are morally certain given less to the previous poverty of the that under the sweeping initiative and referendum | Government and the patient hopes of provision they will be able to secure both equal PHOEBE CLARK than to the diet of Mr. must be a violent and an exacerbating

## Triple Taxation.

The annual report of the New York Tax Reform Association calls renewed attention to a feature of the inheritance tax law concerning the impropriety of which there should be no room for difference of opinion. This is the provision under which New York levies a tax upon the transfer of stock owned by non-residents in New York corporations, even though the State where the decedent resided has levied a tax upon the same property by including the value of the shares as part of his estate. There are, according to the report, circumstances in which property may have to pay an inheritance tax in three different States, man and rightly has his fires and altars and if the rates were as high in the two other States as in New York the triple little JONATHAN, Jr.-or is he the "staff tax would confiscate 75 per cent. of certain bequests.

# A Great Apple Grower.

FREDERICK WELLHOUSE of Kansas did much to make the fame of the American apple and American pomology known duced a bill "to protect certain wild wherever horticulture is taught as a birds during their spring migration": science. When titles were bestowed "That from and after the passage of this act it with prodigality some ten years ago few days ago.

Mr. Wellhouse owned and superintended the largest and most profitable insectivorous migratory wild birds, whether acres in Leavenworth, Osage and Miami counties; in Leavenworth county alone Violations of the act are to be pun- he had 640 acres in orchard. His first ished by fine not exceeding \$200 or by crop, gathered in the fall of 1880, was imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. 1,500 bushels from 537 acres. Ten years The possession of any such birds or the afterward his orchards made their bodies or parts thereof during the period | greatest yield, 79,710 bushels, aside from

He made a special study of apples Committee on Interstate and Foreign as DAVID RANKIN of the neighboring Commerce, from which we doubt if it State of Missouri did of corn, and like will ever emerge. What the interstate him won success and wealth from the commerce clause of the Constitution soil. He knew not only all that was has to do with the shooting of game and known about the culture of the fruit song birds not put in transit for sale in and the pests that infest orchards, but another State we cannot comprehend. also all about the preservation, care and How a Federal law can prevent the marketing of his products. If some of Legislature in Boston on Thursday that

is allowed by the laws of a State is whom it had been sold and afterward delusion that a Democrat may be elected THE RAILWAY SERVICE OF THE prohibitionist in prohibition Kansas was not to be blamed.

More than any other man in this country he taught and proved that apples Joseph H. O'NEILL, 7; WILLIAM A. GASsong birds like the robin and bluebird could be grown with profit. His orchards were studied by specialists from in the Southern States during the period all parts of America and Europe, and his when they migrate in flocks, the robins ideas and plans have been carried out with Senator Longs. particularly, that unless the practice in many of the largest orchards in the West and Northwest. He had faith in American song birds will soon become the American apple, but he considered that its development required study. no less than 10,000 robins were killed by Its culture was not in his opinion an inducement to offer a boy bent on leaving the farm or a man seeking an easy livnumber of these birds sacrificed every ing. Pomology to him was never a matter of chance, but a science exacting in lamb and pork is only one and a half cents its demands.

### Grade Crossings.

According to the annual report of the Public Service Commission of the Second year 8,632 places in this State where In the thirty-five months preceding killed at grade crossings outside of New York city was 22¢, and 400 were injured. In this city forty-five deaths were caused in the same period by accidents at such affected my digestion." crossings, and seventy persons were injured. As a result of the growth of population and the number of automobiles in use, the list of such accidents is increasing constantly.

Investigation made by the commission shows that the State has fallen behind ments that have been made has been expense, although as direct beneficiaries part of the cost of such changes might properly be charged to them. In Connecticut each railroad is compelled to remove at its own expense one grade Connecticut law were in force here, the railroads themselves, figuring on their line mileage, would be compelled to abolish 136 grade crossings a year. At this rate sixty-three years would pass before the last of the existing dangerous crossings was removed. The commission has no thought of suggesting such a heroic dose for the companies, but it believes that the companies should be beliged to eliminate one grade crossing each year for every 300 miles of track.

The Legislature appropriated \$350,000

each year for every 300 miles of track.

The Legislature appropriated \$350,000 for grade crossing elimination in 1910, and for 1911 the commission wants for these improvements is Statewide. Certainly, if rapid progress is to be made, the State and the roads must bear a large share of the cost, for, as the commission says "grade crossings will never be eliminated entirely while municipal bodies have to raise a large part of the money needed, and in some cases the funded debts of cities and villages are so near the constitutional debt limit that no money can be raised at all."

remedied, perhaps, for the bill was laid If members of the Kansas House of Repand girls, obviously not children, to appear in public wearing skirts that hang less than four inches below the patells.

If the circular of Mr. John L. M. Allen, C. P. A., less than four inches below the patella, is merely an attempt at artificial patriotic

Was it modesty that prevented the Hon. MURDOCK could tell their constituents

field in memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN can be insensible, but couldn't the work independent existence among the nations? be done for much less? Gettysburg is about seventy miles from Washington, and Backes have lost faith there are others who Allowing seventy-five, the road building miles would lie through a fairly level country in Maryland that would favor the road builders.

An amendment to the Penal Code is proposed naking it a fe'o...y equivalent to attempted homi-ide to shoot at an aeroplane in flight.—Despatch rom San Francisco.

Some legislation on the subject seems to be necessary in view of the not uncommon practice of taking fancy shots at balloons.

It was hardly necessary for the Minis ter of Foreign Relations in Mexico to denv the report that the Government had agreed to allow Japan to establish a naval station in All Saints Bay on the Pacific coast Mexico, it may be assumed, will do nothing to detract from the protection guaranteed her by the Monroe Doctrine

It is said that the trustees of the old experiment "does not threaten their vol-ume of business." This is not surprising. as most depositors, including the foreign element, must understand how well say. ings bank investments are regulated by reported it for a New York newspaper. An intensely bitter political feud was waged over Real's prefer three and a half or four per cent prefer three and a half or four per cent. interest to two.

Stop-a-While is hardly the appropriate name for the craft in which Chamberlain HYDE is enjoying the winter. Fly-Away would be more like it.

It is apparent from the large number of Democrats who were candidates for Senator at a conference of members of the shooting of birds of any kind when it his best cider was "treated" by men to the leaders of the party are hugging the London, England, January 4.

turned out as champagne, he as a good with the aid of Republican votes. The prohibition ist in prohibition Kansas was 10 votes; Representative JOSEPH F. O'CON-NELL, 15; JAMES H. VAHEY, 15; SHERMAN I. WHIPPLE, 11; CHARLES S. HAMLIN, 7; S. HAMLIN there is not a man on it of "Senatorial size," and in equipment Mr.

Fifteen tons of Argentine meat was put on the narket to day. The public rushed to buy it. All was sold in the forenoon, bringing from 12 to 8 cents a pound.—Despatch from Vienna.

If Argentine meat can be sold at such prices in Vienna, clearly the tariff does not keep it out of the United States, for the Payne law rate on fresh beef, veal, mutton,

The great and never enough to be praised BRILLAT-SAVARIN was born at ment erected in honor of the author of the District, there were at the end of last "Physiologie du Goût," a tribute from a number of passengers carried shows an hurriedly gorging age to times when man increase for every year since 1900. Analypublic highways and steam railroads had a proper regard for his internal ma- sis of the passenger returns shows for the cross at grade, of which only 2,069 were chinery. That Belley was the birthplace protected by gates, flagmen or bells, also of some famous physicians is no post a larger number of passengers in 1907 than hoc reflection on the merits of a philos- in 1908 or 1909, while all the rest of the December, 1910, the number of persons opher who after the storms of 1789 in country shows more travelling done in the Assembly and in the Mayoralty of his town, and after years of bitter exile in statistical purposes the country is divided Switzerland and the United States, could into ten sections or groups. Group 9 insay proudly: "Revolutions have never

## PEARY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Some Doubters Seem to Resent the Prominence of Henson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Peary by some members of the House com- land, Delaware and the District of Colummittee now engaged in his examination, one crossings. The cost of the improve-or two facts should be noted. While much has been made of Peary's not being accomments that have been made has been panied to the pole by a white man, it now divided between the railroads and the appears that the difficulty may be not so has been enormous it does not on a perpublic. Hitherto surface railroads have much the absence of a white man as the centage basis equal the gain in the West. not been called on to bear any part of the presence of a colored man. Representative In 1900 these Northern and Eastern States Macon inquired: "Why did you take a

Most of the opposition to Peary has come from south of Mason and Dixon's line, Ar-kansas, Maryland, Georgia, perhaps not elsewhere. Is it possible that as men felt Booker Washington had crossing annually for every sixty miles of track. In Vermont one grade crossing must be done away with every year hold honor from the white man who brought for each eighty miles of road, the cortothe United States the glory of the achieve-

Connecticut law were in force here, the

Congress who will be influenced by narrow prejudice and refuse to accept the unani mous testimony of disinterested experts.

NEW YORE, January 13. ANNIE S. PECE.

## BACKES AND ALLEN.

A Further Examination of Their Special American Language.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr. Jacob Backes showed himself a good backwoods incomaniac of the inland type, the representa Legislation should be in the plain language of the people when it can be used.

Legislation should be in the plain language of the people when it can be used.

Legislation should be in the plain language of the people when it can be used.

Legislation should be in the plain language of the people when it can be used. only fifty-four to the train, a number easeptatives were mystified when the Cones bill was read forbidding women supplied them in the first place before the way had been smoothed. Similarly all languages average freight load might be hauled in and girls, obviously not children to the train, a number easily accommodated in one car, and the average freight load might be hauled in

why should any one but an anatomist the French horn, the French knot and the French MANN's stenographer, who "has chewed up a good many typewriters in the ignorance of inquirers to their habitat in course of ten years." Surely Mr. MANN the "short grass country."

Mann's stenographer, who "has chewed wonder? It is hardly just to attribute the fried potato also become "American"? Must be spanish fly, prisoner course of ten years." Surely Mr. MANN not be forced to take to our bosom the German GEORGE CONES from employing the word measles and the Mexican hairless, though the latter, ilke the Brazil nut, may be considered already in the antercom. Our indian summer be just like a Kansas reformer. If the bill is to become an enforceable law patella ought to be amended out of it. We question whether the Hon. Joseph patriotism, comparable only to that work in We question whether the Hon. JOSEPH patriotism, comparable only to that work in LITTLE BRISTOW and the Hon. VICTOR another field which is being carried on by certain composers of musical comedies.

But why should Mr. Allen in his circular be so

what and where the patella is.

The bill of Representative LAPEAN of Pennsylvania appropriating \$3,000,000 for labeled appropriating \$3,000,000 for labeled appropriation and labeled appropriation appropriation and labeled appr the construction of a highway between as their predecessors, bearing names less pictur-Washington and the Gettysburg battle- esque but more homogeneous, were with the field in memory of ARRAHAM LINCOLN more open influences of 135 years ago? Why this insistent harping on our independence, as t makes an appeal to which no American the United States had not proved its right to

have not. American language, as they call it, can Mr. Laffan proposes would cost at the stand on its own legs without bolstering by a rate of \$40,000 a mile. The route for sixty manufactured name. Soon Boston and Indiana, miles would lie through a fairly level as well as Yorkshire and Devon, would need names for their tongues; and all this to the end that they might deny the original debt because forsooth, they have added 1 per cent, or 10 per Cent. interest, besides keeping the principal.

STAPLETON, January 13. LEO E. FIRTH.

## Plussing the Prescript. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Respectfully but firmly I ask Mr. Jacob Backes how to "pluss a prescript." Do not the most ancient

uthorities agree that any properly matured prescript, after having been carefully nonplussed, should be minussed? I pause for a reply. Francis Griffin.

NEW YORK, January 13.

The "Record" Swift Trial of a Homicide Case TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of December 25, 1910. I find this morning a letter signed "S.," in which the writer says that the recent trial of Charles Swenson in New York before Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan was "the swiftes trial of a homicide case on record for New York county

The trial of John Real for the murder of Polic banking institutions in New England who have been keeping an eye on the new postal savings banks have concluded that the about twenty minutes after midnight of the same day the jury rendered a verdict of gulity. five minutes Judge Barnard sentenced Real to be hanged.

was present during the whole of the trial and Democracy and had been elected Sheriff. Real was said to be one of O'Brien's followers. Tweed was at the head of Tammany Hall, and it was openly said that Tweed boasted that O'Brien, a Sheriff, should be obliged to hang Real, his "heeler." There is no reason to doubt that the mutual political hatred of the two leaders exerted its influence in the "rushing" of the trial. The delays incident to the subsequent appeals, he ever, occupied nearly two years; but Real was finally hanged. Real's trial and sentence took place in less than fourteen and a half hours, in clusive of the luncheon recess. I think that makes the "record for New York county."

ASBLET W. COLE.

COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-In no other way is the industrial development of the United States so clearly shown as it is in the reports of the business done by the rail-TON. 3. With the exception of CHARLES roads. Those reports show that 41 per cent, more merchandise was carried in 1909 than in 1900, and that the increase in HAMLIN does not stand comparison well the number of passengers was 54 per cent. The increase in freight traffic from a total the United States who visit London. of 1,101,680,238 tons in 1900 to a total of 1.556,559,741 tons in 1909 is accounted for by liar" and is not under episcopal jurisdiction, the enormously increased output of mills and factories and by the huge increase in the Bishop of London having authority to farm products. The increase in passenger traffic is less readily explained. Larger number of passengers from 576,865,230 in 1900 to 891,472,425 in 1909 is not entirely due to that particular influence.

The figures of freight tonnage show an

increase to nearly 1,800,000,000 tons car-There may now be found a monu- ried in 1907, and a decline of about 15 per States east of Ohio and north of Virginia both of those years than in 1907. For cludes Texas, Louisiana and a part of New Mexico. The number of passengers travelling in that section has increased 150 per cent. in ten years. The Pacific coast States and the States of the middle West show an increase of 90 per cent. The region of the greatest number of travellers includes New England, New of the cross-questioning of Captain York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Marybia. This group represented in 1909 about one-half of the number of passengers accounted for 55.8 per cent. of all the travellers in the country, while in 1909 their percentage was 49.6.

The average of passenger rates is considerably less in the northern and eastern groups than in the western and southern groups. The average rate for the entire country is 1.928 cents a mile, a fractional reduction from the average of 1900. The average in this vicinity is about 1.7 cents. in the middle West about 2 cents, and in Texas and the Pacific coast States a little more than 2.3 cents. The unit of freight traffic is the charge for carrying one ton of merchandise one mile. This charge shows an increase of a little less than 5 per cent. in ten years. A part of this increase is doubtless due to increase in individual rates, but it is probable that much of it is due to increased shipments of goods included in the higher classifications That is, automobiles, pianos, perishable merchandise and many other commodities bear naturally and reasonably a higher rate charge than sand and brick and coal and grain and other merchandise that can be shipped in carload and trainload lots. Larger sales and wider distribution of goods of the higher classification have contributed largely toward this increase in average Treight rates. As it is, the average in 1909 was .763 of a cent a ton mile, a rate that is only one-half to one-

third the charges of the English and Euro pean lines. The present equipment of the railroads of the United States includes nearly 60,-000 locomotives, more than 45,000 passenger cars, and more than 2,000,000 freight cars of an average capacity of thirty-five tons. There appears an opportunity for of which disbelieve in national equality and some of that economy urged by Mr. Brantives of which disbelleve in national equanty and trust to inherent western world virtue to supply the place of army and navy, we might respect him and make allowances for him. But it is not that and make allowances for him. But it is not that and make allowances for him. But it is not that and make allowances for him. But it is not that and make allowances for him. But it is not that and make allowances for him. But it is not that any order of the place of army and navy. a ten car train instead of the varying but large number of cars commonly employed. A great economy could be effected in those directions, but the travelling and shipping public would doubt-

less file vigorous protests. The freight revenues of all lines reach the stupendous total of \$1,677,614,678, and total passenger revenues amount to \$690. 493,165. Out of the total receipts wages amounting to a trifle less than \$1,000,000,000 a year are paid to more than 1.500,000 em ployees. There are faults in railway man agement, precisely as there are faults in factory and farm management, but an institution so vast and so complex cannot with safety be hampered unduly in its

#### Five Generations Living From the Jewish Chronicle

The Copenhagen correspondent draws attention to the existence in that city of a Jewish family consisting of five generations, great-great-grandmother, great-grandmother, grandmother, products mother and daughter. This has been produced by a series of early marriages, the eldest child of which has been a daughter in each case.

The oldest link in the chain, Mrs. Levysohn, i only in her eighty-first year. She has five chil-dren, among them Mrs. Solomonsen, who may claim to be Europe's youngest great-grandmother. as she is still a long way off the threescore mark Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Albert Meyer, is young and charming grandmother. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Hugo Trier, the mother, of the fifth generation, a healthy little girl, is barely 18.

## A Cause of Longevity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is i that a tragle occurrence blesses with un monly long life a great majority of the fortunate witnesses of it? Isn't it an unquestionable fact that survivors of the audience in Ford's Theatre when President Lincoln was assassinated almo forty-six years ago far outnumber the have died since then? And who of us now in robust middle age can confidently expect to outlive all the youthful ushers in the theatre on that occasion? This century will be going down hill before the last of those boys ceases to be heard modestly and casually mentioning the circumstance of his presence and function at the theatre that night.

Linnaus in the Jerseys. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a lover

NORTHPORT, L. I., January 13.

of mutton chops and kidneys, may I protest against the adoption of mountain laurel as the national flower? The commoner name of the plant, a name justified by its record, is sheepkill. MUGOMUSTY. PLAINFIELD, N. J., January 13. Samuel Henry Butcher.

Samuel Henry Butcher.

Ernest Myers in the Spectator.

Vital and valiant spirit, friend beloved,
Knight of all noble orders of the soul.

Son of the morning, must thou then be gone
And leave us darkling in the deepened gloom?
In light and truth and loy in all things fair
Thy being moved, whether with winged feet,
Inspired, inspiring, thou wouldst lead the way
To Heliconian heights and founts afar
(Dead to the dead but to the living life)
Wherefrom Earth's Western children drank the
draugh!

That filled their veins with onward striving zeal:
Or whether in the Assembly's grosser air a
Thou didst stand for tha champion of the wronged,
Unmasker stern of dastard tyrannies,
Welder of honest wills through both our listes.
Light bringer wert thou ever: light and love
Kept thy heart warm and true, thy insight clear,
Our eyes henceforth the gathering shades may
grieve.
Not thine. On the dim river's farther shore.

Our eyes henceforth the gathering shades may grieve.

Not thine. On the dim river's farther shore There are who wait thee, stretching arms of low Unsatisfied: they call thee; unto them Bear thou the lamp we lose, left laboring here, Feeding a wistful hope with dreams of dawn.

WESTMINSTER'S NEW DEAN.

Bishop Ryle, Who Will Officiate at the

Coming Coronation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir appointment of Bishop Ryle of Winchester to the deanery of Westminster, left vacant by the resignation of Dean Robinson. Wells, is of interest to Americans, as West minster Abbey and its historic associations are of considerable interest to the people of

neither the Archbishop of Canterbury no enter its walls except by order of the King or with the expressed sanction of the dean.
At the coronation of the King the Dean of in the number of those who travel on ary, for with him and the Duke of Norfolk business, but the increase in the total rest the arrangements of the ceremony, and it is the special privilege of the dean to carry the crown of the King into the Abbey and to retain it until the act of coronation It was a coincidence that Dean Ireland, who ter of a century, carried the crowns of IV. in 1821, of William IV. in 1831 and of Queen Victoria in 1838. At the coro nation of King Edward, Dean Bradley was ill and the function was performed by Canon Duckworth, the sub-dean. During the Victorian era the Deans of Westminster Canon Duckworth, the sub-deam. During the Victorian era the Deans of Westminster were men of noie, including Thomas Turton, Samuel Wilberforce, William Buckland, Richard Chenevix Trench and Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. Bishop Herbert Ryle is the second son of the late Bishop of Liverpool, who was in his day regarded as the leader of the Low Church party. He is in the very prime of life, having just entered his fifty-fifth year, and is a preacher of considerable power and eloquence. Like his distinguished father, he was educated on the foundation of Eton, the nursery of England's most eminent statesmen. From Eton he went to Cambridge, where he very greatly distinguished himself by taking many of the highest scholarships and also a first class in the theological tripos. He was Hulsean professor at the university and was elected president of Queen's, where he remained for five years. In 1901 he was nominated by Lord Salisbury to the bishopric of Exeter, and in 1903 he was translated to Westminster, which ranks next to the bishopric of London, on the nomination of Mr. Arthur Balfour

It is understood that the appointment to Westminster is entirely in the hands of the King, and it is stated that the broad and liberal views of Bishop Eyle are entirely in harmony with those of King George and his royal consort, who have very little sympathy with advanced churchmanship. Westminster was at one time a bishopric, but its revenues were transferred to the bishopric of London, which gave rise to the saying of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The dissolution of the abbey and monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster, was one of the first acts of Henry VIII. at the Eteformation, although the services of the Konar Church continued unchanged during the remaining years.

of St. Peter's, Westminster, was one of the first acts of Henry VIII. at the lieformation, although the services of the kioman Church continued unchanged during the remaining years of Henry's reign. Under Edward VI. the brass lecterus and copper gilt candlesticks and annels, as "monuments of idolatry," were sold, and it was only during the process of years that the grandeur of the Abbey service was restored. At the Reformation the abbot was converted into a dean and the monks into prebendaries or canons, of whom there are now six. The Westminster bishopric ceased in the year 1550 under Queen Elizabeth. The first dean, Dr. Benson, is said to have died of a broken heart at the financial difficulties of the ancient Abbey.

The deanery which will be hospitably occupied by Dean Ryle is full of associations connected with the life of Dean Stanley.

Brooklyn, January 13.

#### IMPROVING THE STAGE. Suggestion that French Actors Manage

American Dramatic Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my letter to The Sun in reference to the ameli-oration of the American stage I suggested that some prominent Frenchman be placed at the head of a dramatic school, very much in the same way that we have done in any other use." n the same way that we have done in ar

M. Depradelles has been professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for some time. In to-day's District of New York.

Sun I see that M. Duquesne, also a holder Wassington Jan 12 The President of the Grand Prix of Rome, has been ap-pointed professor of architectural design at Harvard University. There is no reason why we should not do likewise with our dramatic schools in this country, by having

aramatic schools in this country, by having some prominent French actors at their head, introducing the best principles of the French stage, as M. Depradelles and M. Duqueene are doing in architecture. Not many years ago the first architectural atelier of the Beaux Arts Society was established here. At present there are about thirty ateliers in the United States, all teaching the methods and principles in vogue at

ing the methods and principles in vogue at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Just as this system of education has spread in architecture, so would the same result be obtained with our dramatic schools all over the country.

"M. F. K." in his letter to The Sun navy is his brother.

seems to think "commercialism" is the most serious factor we have to deal with. While this is so to some degree, I still have great faith in the intelligence of the American public and in its increasing desire for better and more artistic things. The number of Americans going abroad yearly is increasing. A knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts is resulting from this travel, and the time will come, and it is not so very far off, when it will be of commercial value to the manager to produce the best plays and with the best schooled and trained actors.

HARRY ALLAN JACOBS.

NEW YORK, January 12.

#### CITY TRANSPORTATION. Complete Monopoly Advocated by Disinterested Student.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the matter of transportation of the people of the city of New York there seems to be great deal of dust thrown into the eyes of the public. Suppose that in going to Chicago or San

Francisco one should have to change cars tve times and buy five tickets and check In the light of experience in railroad con-

In the light of experience in railroad consolidation which has been effected and the consequent convenient operation for the public that has been demonstrated, it would appear that if all lines, subway, elevated and surface, in New York could be consolidated under one management the people of the city could be transported at less cost and more conveniently than if several different organizations were in operation.

In this way the Mayor and heads of the boroughs seem to see the situation, and it is boroughs seem to see the situation, and it is deplorable that criticism should continually be made to cloud their interest to obtain the best results.

Men of intellect and character and experience are attempting to give the public the best service they can, and the public should trust somebody.

NEW DORP, January 13.

From the Washington Post.

"America does not get the lighest grade of coffee produced in Java, nor the best grade of tea from Formosa," said Horace T. Tompkins, an American tea exporter from the Island of Formosa. of us now at the Raleigh.

"It is somewhat strange that it is almost im-

possible to get good coffee in Asia, as it would seem that Java could supply that part of the world, but it is a fact that good coffee is unknown in the Orient. One can get first class coffee in Belgium, in France or in England, and good coffee in the United States, but here we get only the second grade of the coffee bean. In fact there is not a great quantity of first class coffe roduced, and it all goes to England, when demand for the finest grades of everything to eat is limited. Formosa sends to the United States every year about 18,000,000 pounds of tea. It is of good quality, but not the highest grade. In the whole island no more than 1,000 pounds of the very best tea is grown, and this is shipped to various countries. But a small quantity of

es to New York. osa has a population of \$,500,000, most of whom are Chinese. There are about 35,000 Japa-nese. The Viceroy of Formosa. Satsuma, is a man of great ability, and is friendly to the United and Americans. Dartotol, the principal

### ity of Formosa, has a population of 135,000. A New Irish Bird.

Mr. Collingwood Ingram, a well known naturalist, has discovered in the pine woods of County tance of the question an sire of this country to be added to the list of British birds. Such an appromptly as possible.

event has not occurred for nearly fifty years.

The new bird is allied to the coal tit (Parus aler),
which, although it is distributed throughout the
world in varied forms, in no instance has a distinctive variation so pronounced as in the new species, in which the parts of the plumage that in all other coal sits are pure white assume a clear sulphurous yellow hue. These parts are the checks and a spot on the back of the neck.

TO RETIRE PEARY.

House Naval Committee Votes to Repu the Bates Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on the hil introduced by Representative Bates of Pennsylvania to retire Robert E. Peary as a civil engineer with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral, and the committee acted on the favorable report of the subcommittee which yesterday approved

the Bates bill. Representatives Roberts of Massachusetts and Macon of Arkansas, two ardent anti-Pearyites on the Naval Committee. were notepresent at the sub-committee meeting. Mr. Macon was absent from the meeting of the full committee to-day and Mr. Roberts, although on hand, did not oppose favorable action on the Bates bill. Mr. Roberts may file a dissenting opinion later, although it is more probable that he will discontinue his opposition to the proposition to the proposition to reward the exto the proposition to reward the ex-

plorer.

It is considered sure that the House will pass the Bates bill, which in addition to retiring Mr. Peary as a Rear Admiral will tender the explorer a gold medal and the thanks of Congress.

Only twenty-two persons have received the formal thanks of Congress, which carries; with it since the foundation of the sovernment the much prized privilege of the floor.

# FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Question of Providing Adequate Accommodations Discussed in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The question

of providing adequate accommodations for the Supreme Court of the United States was discussed in the Senate day in connection with a bill appropriating \$10,000 to provide quarters in Washington for the central office of the Postal Savings bank system. The crowded condition of the building used by the Post Office Department made necessary the bill before the Senate, which was passed with out opposition.

Senator Eailey said that it is a mistake that the two houses of Congress have provided magnificent buildings for their own use and that they had failed to provide adequate quarters for the great court. He commented on the fact that the chief Justice and the Associate Justices are without private offices, and that visiting attorneys who seek writs have to invade the houses of the members of the court. The Texas Senator said that common decency ought to impel Congress to provide comfortable quarters for the Justices. He suggested that Senators and Representatives surrender their offices in the old library space to members of the court.

"This is an unselfish suggestion," said Senator Pailey, "for I have an office there since I have attained the important position of chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Committee, anceto move might deprive the women suffragists of the opportunity of a hearing." of the court. The Texas Senator said

of a hearing."
Senator Bacon of Georgia thought the court ought to be better provided for in the way of quarters, but he set his face against the proposition to build a building

the Supreme Court.
I hope the day will never come," he "I hope the day will never come," he said, "when the Supreme Court will leave the Capitol building, where it has always

# VEEDER NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Van Vechten Veeder, to be Taited States Judge for the Eastern Districted New York. The nomination of Winiam

J. Youngs to be District Attorney for the

Eastern District of New York was also transmitted to the Senate. Van Vechten Veeder was born in Schenectady forty-three years ago. He is the son of the late John W. Veeder, who

Judge Veeder studied at the University of Virginia and at Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1880 and practised in Chicago for ten years. He came to New York in 1900 and has since been in general practice at 79 Wall street. His home is at 98 Franklin avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island. In 1809 he married Margaret Lounsbert De Witt.

married Margaret Lounspert De WittThey have one son.
Judge Veeder has a wide reputation
as a writer on legal subjects, particularly
on legal history and the law of libel. He
is a member of the Bar Association, the
Holland Society and the St. Anthony Club.
His candidacy was endorsed by AttorneyGeneral Wickersham, Henry W. Taft and
other New York lawyers.

#### PRESIDENT TAFT INTERVENES. Puts Plan for Prison Near Temb of Wash ington Up to Art Commission.

other New York lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Taft to-day took a hand in the mixup which has arisen over the proposal of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to locate a penal institution within three and a half miles of Mount Vernon. He has received protests from the Regents of the Association of Virginia Ladies, who have kept up the estate of the Father of His Country, and this morning he summoned the District Commissioners to the White House. He had a long talk with the Commissioners and after its conclusion decided to put the whole question up to the Art Commission, which was created to deal with similar problems.

D. H. Burnham, the Chicago architect, who is chairman of the commission, happened to be at the White House about that

pened to be at the White House about that time, and he promptly took the Commissioners with him for a further conference. Whatever action is taken by the commission will be acceptable to the President and probably to the District Commissioners. The Art Commission is composed of the following men: Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston, architect; Thomas Hastings. New York, architect; Daniel Chester French, New York, sculptor; Francis Millet of New York, painter; Cass Gilbert of New York, architect, and Charles Moore of Michigan. Col. Spencer S. Cosby, Moore of Michigan. Col. Spencer S. Cosby, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, is secretary of the commis-

TO TAKE UP POTASH QUESTION. State Department Cables Ambas

Hill to Impress German Foreign Office. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of State Knox has renewed his attempts to induce the German Government to to induce the German Government to discuss the potash situation for the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement and avoiding a trade war. Several weeks ago the State Department forwarded a diplomatic note to the German Foreign Office asking that the question be taken up through diplomatic channels. No reply has been received yet.

Secretary Knox cabled to-day to Dr. David Jayne Hill, American Ambassador at Berlin, asking him to impress upon the German Foreign Office the importance of the question and the urgent desire of this country to have it adjusted

Educational Test for Immigrants. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- An educational test to be applied to immigrants seeking

admission at American ports is prescribed in the Gardner bill, which was reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Immigration.